

ment was warranted, in the light of the attitude of the pan-German press, to suspect a monarchist plot. An impression prevails, therefore, that the government exaggerated the critical nature of the situation and took seriously indefinite rumors which have been current here for the last week. It is the general belief the effect of the Erberger-Helfferich trial, the announced presidential candidacy of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, the attack on Allied officers by Prince Joachim Albrecht at the Hotel Adlon and other incidents contributed to make the cabinet nervous over the situation.

**Publication Regarded Unwise**  
The monarchists, who are making capital out of the presidential candidacy of Field Marshal Hindenburg, somewhat exceeded the bounds of wisdom when they permitted the statement to be published that Von Hindenburg had not obtained Emperor William's permission, says the London Times correspondent.

The Tagblatt says in this connection: "None will dispute the venerable field marshal an expression of monarchist opinion, but it is undesirable under a republic political decisions be made dependent on an expression of opinion by William II."

Dr. Karl Helfferich, ex-minister of the treasury, was found guilty of libeling Emperor William, formerly chancellor. Doctor Helfferich was fined 300 marks (normally \$75) and also sentenced with the heavy costs of the trial, which began last October 19.

Although judgment was given against Helfferich the verdict was liberally finetuned with condemnation of Erzberger. It plainly indicated that the defendant had not only proved the former vice-chancellor untrustworthy, but guilty of using his official parliamentary position for the purpose of attacking the government. The court held that while Helfferich ostensibly was acting as a patriotic citizen in his fight against Erzberger, he nevertheless permitted himself to be influenced by hatred.

Here Erzberger was not present when the verdict was announced. Doctor Helfferich was cheered on leaving the court.

**EBERT AS PRESIDENT HAD STORMY CAREER**

Friedrich Ebert, president of the German republic, whose government has been overthrown, was one of the main committee of the Reichstag and a leader of the Social Democratic party. He was elected first president of the new German republic in 1918 for a term of seven years on February 11, 1919, by the national assembly at Weimar. He has been characterized as a Pan-German or imperialist Socialist.

It was the Ebert government which arose from the ruins of the Hohenzollern empire, which enabled the Entente Allies to conclude peace with Germany.

On November 10, 1918, when Emperor William abdicated and fled, Ebert was the temporary chancellor, having succeeded Prince Maximilian of Baden, who was instrumental in negotiating the armistice. He at once assumed the duties of the president and the chief of the government.

The new government will be a government of the people, Ebert said. "It must make every effort to secure in the quickest possible time peace for the German people and consolidate the liberty they have won. The new government has taken charge of the administration to preserve the German people from civil war and famine and to restore their legitimate claims to autonomy."

The Independent Socialists, including a radical element favorable to a Russian and known as the Spartacists, Ebert's problem. When they became chancellor one of these radicals, including Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, were freed from prison and the two mentioned were subsequently assassinated.

**Constitution Adopted**  
The national assembly, which elected Ebert, was formed for the purpose of adopting a constitution. Its document, which was approved last August 2, provided that the executive power lies with the people. The power of the upper chamber of the Reichstag was limited similar to the British House of Lords. There were special provisions for labor and "generally accepted rules of international law" incorporated in the new instrument.

Ebert took the oath of office on August 23 and two days later the national assembly ceased to exist, it being superseded by the new Reichstag.

Philip Scheidemann was the first premier of Germany under Ebert. Gustave Noske, formerly minister of defense, and before that governor of Kiel, was named the first minister of the interior. By reason of his drastic enforcement of new regulations he became known as a "dictator."

Other members of the first Ebert cabinet follow:  
Minister of interior, Herr Prunk; minister of justice, Herr Somburg; minister of commerce, Herr Muller; minister of labor, Herr Bauer; minister of foreign affairs, Count von Helldorf; minister of education, Herr Grosse; minister of agriculture, Herr Gumbel; minister of finance, Herr Schuler; minister of postal and telegraphs, Herr Goldberg; minister without portfolio, Dr. Matthias Erzberger, armistice commissioner, former state secretary and leader of the Central party, Edmund Bauer, president of the National Assembly, and Herr Wisel.

The Ebert government underwent many changes in its almost constant state of change. Ministers came and went. Owing to scarcity of food, clothing and fuel, conditions in many parts of Germany were reported desperate and there were many rumors that violent

First Crisis Over Peace Terms  
The first real crisis to threaten the Ebert regime, however, arose over the question of accepting the peace treaty terms. Ebert, Scheidemann and other leaders were opposed in yielding to the Entente demands. Scheidemann resigned and a pro-peace cabinet, including Dr. August Mueller and ex-Labor Secretary Bauer, former Socialist member of the Reichstag, was organized. Bauer in a speech at Weimar before the National Assembly denounced the treaty in strong terms, but announced the government's decision to sign.

Ebert, as chancellor, at a conference in Berlin on November 25, 1918, with seventy delegates from various parts of Germany, said: "Everything was in vain when we took charge. Now, however, a socialistic republic has replaced the monarchy and power has been put in the hands of the workmen and soldiers. The first aim to be achieved, he said, was peace and the security of an economic basis. Liberty, he maintained, was worthless without food and employment and it was as a result of this conference that the national assembly met last spring to devise a constitutional form of government."

Meanwhile the provisional government had been in an almost constant state of change. Ministers came and went. Owing to scarcity of food, clothing and fuel, conditions in many parts of Germany were reported desperate and there were many rumors that violent

**Wife of Germany's New Army Chief an American**

General von Luettwitz, who has been appointed commander-in-chief of the German military forces by the new government, following the overthrow of the Ebert government today, is the husband of an American woman.

His wife was the former Miss Mary Curtis Carey, of Cleveland, during the war Baroness von Luettwitz and her daughter lived in Hamburg, where she turned her residence into a hospital for convalescent soldiers.

Luettwitz would supersede the Ebert regime. President Ebert had the backing of the moderates of Germany at the beginning. One reason for this was that when he succeeded Prince Maximilian he announced that property rights would be respected that Socialists would be seized and that the government would uphold the German war losses and pay all claims on the state.

The president's policy was to moderate the "left" and to moderate the "right." He said that 1920 would decide whether Germany would maintain herself as a nation. A week later he was threatened by a mob in Stuttgart. On the preceding December 12 the Ebert cabinet's fall was reported as likely as a result of the allied demands over the Scapa Flow sinkings.

**LEADERS OF REVOLT ALL REACTIONARIES**

The names associated with the new revolutionary movement in Germany indicate its reactionary character. It appears that Germany is in the throes of the frequent reaction counter-revolutionary monarchist struggle.

Dr. Von Kapp, reported as having assumed the chancellorship, is probably the most reactionary of the counter-revolutionary monarchist struggle. He was an active member of the Reichstag and former director of the German Agricultural Society. He was one of the deputies who, early in 1918, urged the government to sue for peace.

Major General Baron von Luettwitz, who according to the dispatches has been named commander-in-chief, was military governor of Belgium in the early days of the war. He later was commander on the Verdun front. When the German treaty came up for action by the government last June he was one of the loudest opponents of the agreement in opposition to the peace terms.

Before the war General von Luttwitz held the post of military attaché of the German embassy at London and later at Petrograd. He was born on April 9, 1865. His father, Max Freiherr von Luettwitz, died in 1887. His mother, Irma von Gaud-Gythy, is still living.

There has been a strongly held belief, both inside and outside Germany, that the new government was merely hiding its time and awaiting an opportune moment to seize control of the royal palace after wild scenes in Berlin, where the people were singing "Live the republic" and sang the "Marseillaise."

While there has been no hint in the reports of an overturn at Berlin to indicate that the movement looked to a restoration of the Hohenzollern empire, the fact that the developments apparently of a monarchistic nature will cause close attention to be paid to any news from Holland regarding army or naval personages who have been making that country their home for more than a year past.

Interest in this phase of the situation is all the more strengthened by the fact that the reactionary movement was possibly precipitated by the fact that a Hohenzollern prince, Joachim Albrecht, had been arrested and was about to be tried and possibly imprisoned in connection with the recent demonstration against French officers at the Hotel Adlon.

The dispatches from Berlin under yesterday's date telling of the discovery of a reactionary plot in which the leaders were the very men mentioned in today's articles of the plot's success, would indicate that the government had explicit foreknowledge of the attempt, and this fact makes an explanation of the reported easy success of the anti-

monarchist movement. "I don't believe there is a possibility of this revolution being successful," he said today. "I do not think there is a possibility of its being consolidated."

"As I see it, imperialism is not strong enough in Germany to make it possible for a monarchistic form of government to be established again. I believe it to be an impossibility. Besides, I doubt if the Allies would accept it. Of course, under self-determination, if the former emperor, if I suppose, that would place the thing under a different aspect."

"It would undoubtedly lead to confusion and a great deal of social disturbance, for after all, there is a great deal of social unrest and economic disturbance in Germany. I doubt if the imperialists could be able to handle that situation."

"Surprise was expressed by Prof. H. V. Amer, dean of the graduate school at the University. "I don't think the movement is likely to succeed in both respects," he said. "Of course, it is a question of a great many Germans favor the establishment of a monarchy."

Dr. B. R. Schuler, of the German department, said it has been a foreign conclusion the reactionaries would make this attempt, but the big question is, are they strong enough to succeed.

**DEPOSED RULERS OF GERMAN REPUBLIC**



Above is Friedrich Ebert, ousted president of Germany, and his wife. The picture on the right is that of Premier Bauer, who also was deposed with the overthrow of the German government today.

**Police Drag City for Safe Robber**

Continued from Page One  
safes, but who, it is believed, was familiar with the financial transactions of the two companies, victimized and who mapped out the details.

William A. Mears, president of the Hydro-Electric Finance Corporation, is convinced that there was a fourth confederate, a sort of master criminal, who planned the robbery, using expert means to carry out his plan.

The Finance Corporation and the Ocean County Electric Co. safes were both blown by the robbers, who gained entrance to the Waigman Building by a hazardous swing by rope from the Baker Building, which adjoins the Waigman Building on the east. The Waigman Building is at 1522 Chestnut street.

The three masked men entered the Baker Building at 1 o'clock in the morning, and after covering W. W. Nelligan, the watchman with their revolvers, they gagged him and then administered chloroform. They swung from a balcony of the Baker Building to the Waigman Building.

Mr. Nelligan could not give a description of the man.

"They all had handkerchiefs, or something on their mouths and noses," he said, "and I could not get a look at their faces. When they put me in the closet and chloroformed me, I faintly heard a sound as if something was falling. That is all I remember."

The fact that both the Ocean County Electric Co. and the Hydro-Electric Finance Company contained securities of the former company is explained by Mr. Mears.

Mr. Mears has acted as representative of the Ocean County Electric in underwriting their bonds. He already had been successful in disposing of a \$100,000 issue. The second \$100,000 issue had been delivered to Mr. Mears by Mr. Fritz, and Mr. Fritz said he had found purchasers for the bonds.

There is a connection between the two companies also in some of the officers who are interested in both concerns. The securities lost in addition to the bonds belonged largely to Mr.

**400,000 FRENCH ON STRIKE**

Radicals Seek to Effect Tie-Up of Coal Industry  
Paris, March 13.—(By A. P.)—Nearly 400,000 persons are on strike in France, according to estimates made today by officials of the Federation of Labor.

In the Lyons region several thousand employees in the silk mills have gone out, bringing the number of strikers at that center to a total of 60,000 in the various industries.

In the department Du Nord 20,000 coal miners have struck in sympathy with the strike of an equal number in Pas-de-Calais, and this development has heightened the hope of the radicals among the labor leaders that a general coal strike may be brought about.

**HONORED BY PRINCETON**

Philadelphians and Pennsylvanians Win in Class Exercises  
John K. Strubing, Jr., of this city was chosen the most popular man in the senior class at Princeton yesterday at the annual class exercises.

Erdman Harris, of Swedesby, Pa., was voted the best all-round man in the class, outside of athletics, and the most brilliant, R. M. Trimble, of Ben Avon, Pa., was voted the best athlete and the senior who had done most for Princeton. W. L. Savage, Jr., of Philadelphia, was chosen the class' most thorough gentleman.

Dave Warfield Struck by Auto  
Los Angeles, Cal., March 13.—Dave Warfield, the actor, was struck by an automobile truck here yesterday. His left leg was broken and his face lacerated.

**NEW GERMAN REVOLT TO FAIL, SAYS EXPERT**

Opinion prevails that the monarchists in Germany will be unable to make their revolution a success, among say-ants in this city. Professor William F. Lingelbach, of the University of Pennsylvania, a specialist in modern European history, takes this view.

"I don't believe there is a possibility of this revolution being successful," he said today. "I do not think there is a possibility of its being consolidated."

"As I see it, imperialism is not strong enough in Germany to make it possible for a monarchistic form of government to be established again. I believe it to be an impossibility. Besides, I doubt if the Allies would accept it. Of course, under self-determination, if the former emperor, if I suppose, that would place the thing under a different aspect."

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**MORE PAY OR QUIT, SAY MEN TEACHERS**

Meeting Votes Strike Unless Board of Education Grants \$400 Advance  
Unless a salary increase of \$400 is granted them the men grade teachers at the public schools have decided to strike.

This decision was reached last night at a meeting in the Schoolmen's Club, 1500 Summer street.

Other organizations of teachers have been asked to take similar action and a committee will get in touch with them today to ascertain their views on the question.

Coincidentally with the decision to strike John Wanamaker, acting chairman of the finance committee, could not discuss the question, but he has stated in open board meeting that he was in favor of granting the increase. Mrs. William E. Lingelbach, the newest member of the board, said that an increase was necessary.

"I am not in a position," said Mrs. Lingelbach, "to say just what should be done, or whether the carrying-out of the suggestion of Mr. Wanamaker should receive more money if there are means within reason to grant them an increase."

William Rowen, who presided at the last meeting in the absence of Simon Grant, said he did not wish to express his opinion at this time, but he

was frequently said that it would be inadvisable to create a temporary commission, without the proper legislative action, it might be impossible to repay.

For a Flat Increase  
Teachers and outside organizations throughout the city are combining in the demand for the flat increase. A meeting at the Central High School, yesterday endorsed the action taken by the allied organization committee and announced that it would back every effort to support the resolution of the board committee asking a \$400 flat increase.

The Major General William P. Duval Association of officers of the late war, recently adopted a resolution urging the board at any cost to increase adequately the salaries of all teachers of the public schools.

Pagan Japanese Aid Bible Schools  
Tokio, March 13.—(By A. P.)—It is announced that Baron Shibusawa, Association, and other patrons, will pledge 300,000 yen to support the World Sunday School Association convention, which is to hold its 1920 convention in Tokio next October.

Teachers here all are tolerant non-politically and are interested primarily in the promotion of friendly international relations.

Some Oppose Strike  
Despite the action taken by the men grade teachers in many schools are opposed to a strike on account of the moral effect it would have on the children. They believe a still further effort should be made to have the question put up to arbitration. Some have suggested that a committee of prominent citizens meet with the board on the matter.

In his statement Mr. Wanamaker said, among other things: "There are no secrets in this almost holy war. It is a war for home, self-sustenance and self-respect, and back of it all please picture in your imagination a series of galleries as great as the sightseeing stands that were erected in the Park to view General Pershing, built from Market street ferry to Broad street and up Broad street and

Wanamaker for Increase  
More than 60 per cent of men and women teachers in twenty-six schools are willing to strike unless the demand for the salary increase named is granted, it was announced at the men teachers' meeting.

The meeting was decidedly stormy and the Board of Education was the subject of much criticism. The men teachers asserted that their claims for an advance had been ignored and that they had received the worst of the deal. "To support this contention they pointed out that the board had reduced the minimum for men grade teachers from \$125 to \$100.

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**J. E. CALDWELL & CO.**  
JEWELERS—SILVERSMITHS—STATIONERS  
CHESTNUT AND JUNIPER STREETS

**CLOCKS FOR THE DESK**  
Practical timepieces encased in cabinet wood, enamel, minerals of beautiful colors and in precious metals.

**"Never Again I'm Through!"**  
This is the most common expression among automobile owners. We've said it ourselves; in fact, this "square deal" repair service of ours is the direct outcome of ourselves and our friends being repeatedly sandbagged by numerous repair shops.  
If you've had the same experience, bring your car here, put it in the hands of experts and get a "square deal" that's guaranteed.  
Call Spruce 409  
Automobile Repairs Company of Philadelphia  
229-31 North Twenty-third Street  
Phone, Spruce 409

Note: The above clipping of one of our recent advertisements with the criticism written thereon, was received in the mail last week. Because it was unsigned, we presume it came from one of our esteemed competitors, who is beginning to feel the effects of our efforts to give automobile owners a square deal. We expect many more equals of this nature before we're through.

**UNCLE SAM GIVES FREE SCHOLARSHIPS**  
United States Marine Corps School Has "Earn While You Learn" Courses

Hereafter young men enlisting in the Marine Corps will not only learn to be soldiers, but, if they wish, they may go regularly to school. After one, two, three or more years in the Marine Corps, a graduate as an expert automobile mechanic, chauffeur, plumber, or what not. Not only that, but the United States Government puts at his disposal its tremendous influence with employers in satisfaction by placing the U. S. Marine Corps Institute graduate in a well-paying job.

The young man who is facing the hard problem of making a living while working his way through high school, college or trade school should welcome the opportunity afforded by the Marine Corps Institute. By this plan he is not only enabled to gain the education he desires, but at the same time—  
Lead a healthful, body-building outdoor life, receive free board, clothing, lodging and medical attendance—thus leaving his pay for "pocket money" or for a snug savings account.

To the average "red-blooded" young American, the Marine Corps, with its adventurous, carefree life, is an opportunity for travel by land and sea, at home and abroad, has always proved particularly alluring. When to these are added a chance of a good education—  
Well, it makes a long apprenticeship a breeze, and a weary hours at a night school, look their unattractive by comparison.

The Marine Institute  
The U. S. Marine Institute, which bids fair to become as famous as the Navy Academy at Annapolis or the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, is already well under way at the Marine post at Quantico, Virginia.

Hundreds of young men are enrolled in courses that range from reading, writing and simple arithmetic to such subjects as advanced mathematics and journalism.  
If a man comes into the Marine Corps hardy able to sign his name, he can gain a grammar school education and continue to learn to the limit of his ability and the length of his enlistment. Among the courses open to the Marine are elementary and advanced English, mathematics in practically all its branches, French, Spanish, stenography and clerical work, automobile mechanics, seamanship and care of horses in sickness and

health, forestry, concrete and brick masonry, electrical mechanics, plumbing, blacksmithing, machine painting, band music, drafting, journalism, cooking and baking, etc., etc.  
The instructors are not only competent teachers, but eminently practical men, and are selected for their proficiency regardless of their rank in the Marine Corps. For example, the teacher of Spanish is a corporal who is a law graduate of a foreign university, and a former public school teacher. Many of the trade schools are in charge of instructors who are graduates of Annapolis, Massachusetts Tech. Stevens Institute, Colorado School of Mines, and other leading institutions. Others have received their training in such great industrial corporations as the General Electric Company, the Standard Oil Company, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and so on.

All students enrolled in the Marine Institute courses receive their instruction on an average of three hours for five afternoons each week, all purely military training being confined to the morning hours. The evenings may be devoted to study, reading, or the various camp recreations such as the free movie shows or the pool tables.  
We hear a great deal about "college life," but it is extremely doubtful if any of our institutions of learning afford more opportunities for pleasant companionship with real good fellows than does the Marine Corps. For this branch of service attracts the sort of men that make life a "good fellow." Few colleges can offer any better facilities for baseball, football, boxing, swimming and other athletic sports. All under the direction of competent trainers and coaches. And no school, unless it is a military institution, can afford such pleasant companionship as the Marine Corps in giving a man that self-reliance, alertness and qualities of leadership which military training affords.

**Each Flake of POST TOASTIES tastes the same and every one is great**  
—says Bobby  
That's why everyone round where I live won't have any corn flakes but POST TOASTIES  
Made by Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

**ST. PATRICK'S DAY (March 17th)**  
DANCING SINGING SOUVENIRS  
TRY OUR SUNDAY \$1.25 DINNER  
Special Sunday Platter, 80c  
Hot Shore Lobster Dinner, \$1.00  
Barbecued Oysters  
Wheat Crisp Lobster  
Deviled Crabs  
Baked Potatoes  
Green Beans  
\$1.50  
Roast Stuffed Young Turkey  
Cranberry Sauce